

All important towns in New Brunswick have telegraphic communication. Telephone lines run through the centre of the Province and to many points along the coast line.

### MINERALS.

The dense forest which covers the greater part of New Brunswick renders a thorough geological exploration almost impossible, but enough has been ascertained to justify an expectation that the mineral resources may play an important part in the future of this Province.

The geological divisions of ther Province, as laid down by the Geographical Survey, and shown upon the last map, are as follows :

Laurentine,  
 " Limestone,  
 Pre Cambrian,  
 Cambro Silurian,  
 Dolerite,  
 Silurian,  
 Granite,  
 Devonian,  
 Lower Carboniferous Laurentine,  
 Lower Carboniferous,  
 Middle Carboniferous,  
 Triassic,  
 Trachyte-Felsite.

The minerals known to exist in quantities which will pay for working are as follows:

The carboniferious formation of New Brunswick embraces an area of about 6,500 square miles, or parts of York, Sunbury, Queens, Kings, Westmorland, Albert, Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester, with several overlies in other counties. The only productive mines are those at Grand Lake—already referred to in the description of Queens County. The seam is a surface one, 22 inches thick and is known to extend over a very large area—probably at least